WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING. FEBRUARY 4, 1875.

The Intelligencer.

The Dead Lock at the Capital. Rumor had it that Henry S. Walker had said that if some of the leading opponents in the caucus were withdrawn, he published yesterday morning showed that tion has only been intensified; the very gall of bitterness has been stirred up in

has been in a state of purturbation over the "dead lock" at the Capital. Its virtuous indignation arose almost to the

value of the time already expended in the vain attempt to invest one of two bold aspirants with the Senatorial purple.

It did not scruple to point out good reasons for pitching overboard the men who had proved themselves a dead weight on the party and were fast becoming a serious obstacle to all legislation. The Senatorial struggle is essentially a Democratic fight: the Republican members of the Legislature are mere lookers-on. Day after day they have witnessed the struggle in the joint seasion, night after night they have listened to the wrangling in the beargarden of the Democraticaueus. the bear-garden of the Democratic caucus, and fortunately they can contemplate th farce with the utmost indifference. The unhappy jar in the Democratic family, of Venus, it is now stated that Dr. Peters with its attendant waste of the people's money, is in no way attributable to the status of the Republican members of the ndidates put forward for Senatorial honors. They stand ready to give their best efforts to the legitimate business which they were elected to transact in the interest of the whole people.

to the community at large not easily re-paired.—Staunton Vindicator.

made the most successful, so far as the

points, however, Chatham Island and Kerguelen are yet to hear from.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

A MAN must not keep his hat on a

can pile the tower of Babel on her head

if she choose, and no one dares to object

but the metal is very base, in some in-stances being not much better than com-

nine families, numbering 257 persons, were fed yesterday, besides 174 meals

work on Tuesday afternoon.

The Democratic leaders claim that Walker and Camden have done much for the party, but it needs no acute observation to discover that neither one of them his money with other than by which they are made is almost perfect, the palpably sordid motive of promoting subservient to their ambition. Thrice have the pretensions of Mr. Camden been rejected by his own party, who have rec ognized that he spent his money in order to create a mortgage on the gratitude and ing. fealty of the party, with the Senatorship wor

The claim of Henry S. Walker to Senatorial honors is an enigma that the people of the First District at least are capital at Charleston, to the present dis- and were observed to yield comiderable gust of the people of nearly the entire State, is mainly attributable to his persistent and unmitigated abuse, poured member of the State government, executive, legislative and judicial, while it remained in the city of Wheeling.

When the Democracy assumed control of the State Henry S. Walker became its evil genius, and has continued to be such unto the present day. In his public character his every act has been but to taint with fraud and corruption. At his therefore had "good cause to fear that lated, as that his successor has been enabled to charge, without any legal intraction, for an insignificant job, more than to keep the peace for one year. twenty times its value. There yet hange over his own head as Public Printer the charge of a stupendous fraud. The representatives of the people cannot support wonder, then, that the organ of the party It is not known what detained her task of supporting a man whose heart is callous to every touch of honor and who has not even the sense of shame to redeem

Ohio Legislature.
COLUMBUS, February 3.—In the House this afternoon, after some mild fillibustering, Lewis' bill to amend the Adair liquor law by compelling the filing of a written notice with the corporation clerk ten days before bringing suits for damages, was defeated, it lacking three votes of passage. This should not be taken as an indication of the feeling of the House on this subject, as several members who vo-

by the grasshoppers in the West is larger than was at first supposed. The Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the devastated area to be about 200 miles north and south, and about 500 miles north and south, and about 500 miles, as several members who voeast and west, altogether an area of 100,500 square miles, or a district nearly one
and a half times as large as New Engand,

Reese bill, which has already passed the
Senate, comes up for passage in the House.

French Finances. The Pall Mall Gasette says: "The report of the Minister of Finance shows that the expenditure of France again tends to grow more rapidly than the income. The deficit which in 1873 amounted to 209,000,000. The Budget for the present year shows a deficit of 40,000,000, and that for 1876 a deficit of 88,400,000. The Minister has been driven by the steady resistance of the Assembly to abandon all idea of imposing new taxes. The meaning of this is that every new tax, except an income tax, is dialiked by financial experts, while an income tax, though financially sound, is too unpopular to have a chance of being adopted, especially by an Assembly which knows before long it must give an account to its comultuents. Cut of this way from trying new ways of raising money, M. Bodet is trying to raise more money in the old mode of collection, and a stricter control is to be exercised over brewerts a deficit of 88,500,000 into a surplus to surplus to surplus to convert a deficit of 88,500,000 into a surplus **By Telegraph**

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

CHARLESTON.

Caucus

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 3. The joint ballot to-day was as follows: Walker 22, Price 15, Brannon 13, N. Goff, Jr., 15, Okey Johnson 18, G. D. Camden 6

stood: Walker 22, Price 13, Brannon 8

Brannon 7, Okey Johnson 8, scattering 14 Third ballot-Walker 26, Price 13,

posing to submit the question to the people to decide where the Capital shall be located, and confining the competing points to Parkersburg, Clarksburg, Grafwill be reached to-morrow, and it is gen erally admitted that this substitute will

WASHINGTON.

Washington, February 3.—Wm, M. Tenny, now of Corning, Iowa, but in the spring of 1872 general manager of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., we before the Ways and Means Committee to-day investigating the Pacific Mail subsidy business, and identified two checks for \$50,000 each, and each drawn by the Brooklyn Trust Co. May 30, 1872, on the for \$50,000 each, and each drawn by the Brooklyn Trust Co. May 30, 1872, on the Marine National Bank of New York to one Schumaker; and also recognized two certificates of deposit issued by Jay Cooke & Co. to Schumaker on June 3, and June 6, 1872, for \$90,000 and \$80,000 respectively. The first certificate of deposit was doubtless retired by the Issuance of the second certificate. Mr. Tenney will be examined again when the books of Jay

doubiless retired by the issuance of the second certificate. Mr. Tenney will be examined again when the books of Jay Cook & Co. are produced.

Speaker Blaine has not yet filled the vacancies of the Committee on Rules caused by the resignations of Messrs. Coal and Randall. The committee consisted of three Republicans and two Democrats. Other Democrats privately say they would under the present circumstances refuse to be placed on the committee.

The Civil Rights bill is now directly before the House and the Senate bill has been offered as a substitute. It will be the Top mill and their employers having been satisfactorily adjusted, the mill started up in full force yesterday moru-The La Belle shearers returned t THERE was some fear yesterday that the walls of the Church of the Immacu-late Conception, in the Eighth Ward, would be blown down by the high wind The walls are in a precarious condition

been offered as a substitute. It will be discussed all day, as the previous ques-tion cannot be seconded before to-mor-THE Sour House,-The donations for row, except by a two-thirds vote the relief of the poor yesterday were twenty loaves of bread, T. Molter. Fifty

LITTLE ROCK, ARE., Feberuary 3.—The Senate to-day passed the House bill ex-empting Mines and Manufactures from taxation, for a term of seven years.

Washington, January 3.—The Con-ressional Committee resumed their in-

vestigation to-use. Casa in Shreveport, has resided there two years and a half, occupation merchant; is from New York; was very cordially recieved by the people. Witness' social intercaurse with the people of that city and section has been the most pleasant; the Republican residents express a desire that the representative men from the north should settle in that country; the feeling of the residents is loyal to the general government; troops have been in Catalo parish nearly ever since witness has been in the parish; if the troops were absent from the parish; if the troops were absent from the parish a law officer of the Federal government calling upon the people would receive assistance in making arrests; does not know of a White League in Shreveport; the election last fall was as quiet as witness ever know to be held in any Siate; there was a disposition on the part of the people that it would be accomplished the proto be held in any State; there was a disposition on the part of the people that it should be so; the general desire of the people, without regard to race, is for order and good government; there is a great depression in-business and shrinkage in values there, which has in part resulted from high taxation and maladministration generally. The city of Shreveport, although patrolled by a voluntary police force, was, at the time of Major Morrelle's appearance, as orderly as any town in New England. The ill feeling against most Republican officials was owing to their corruptness; there are some who are respected; Mr. Wise, although a Republican and an officeholder, is evidently esteemed.

To Mr. Frye—Saw negroes you me Conservative ticket; for two months and a half previous to the election, under the volunteer police, the city was quiet; be-longs to a white man's club, but did not join the White League; knew of no White Casses in the city, does not know of now join the White League; knew of no White League in the city; does not know of any residents being engaged in the Coushatta massacre; everybody with whom witness conversed of this affair condemned it.

To Mr. Wheeler—If it had not been for the partisan action of Major Merrill there is no doubt that the labor resolutions would have been rescinded.

S. B. Steers—Resides in Shreveport; is a native of New York; was well received by the white people of Shreveport; the people are anxious that respectable men should come from the north and estite there; a Republican officeholder, if he be upright and honest, will be respected; he

there; a Republican officeholder, if he be upright and honest, will be respected; he thought during the first few years of his residence there that the two races could not live together, but there is now a better feeling existing and were it not for the interposition of certain white Republicans the blacks and whites would get on peaceably. The white people regard Kellogg as a usurper, and to that may be attributed the late troubles. It is my opinion that the affairs have not been administered honestly, and certainly the people have been exceedingly patient. There is no hostility existing against the General Government. There is no desire for the re-establishment of slavery, and any man who would attempt to defraud the negroes in a settlement would loss leaves to the content of the content

oted the Conservative ticket.

Cross-examined—As to the difference
setween the Warmoth and Kellogg gov-rnments there is little; a number of colorernments there is little; anumber of color-ed men-woted the Conservative ticket; the Republican officicials of the parish are to some extent corrupt; there was a pub-lic card signed by the northern residents of Shraveport denunciatory of Merrill's reports; the most corrupt appropriations had been made by the radical officers in the government of Shreveport, particular-ly in the management of the Savings Bank.

that the cross-examination should not conducted as in a police court. hat the negroes were induced to array hemselves in a solid mass in the interest themselves in a solid mass in the interest of a class of men who were strangers in the State, and who had organized the negroes not for the public good, but to secure their election to efficial positions. Witness was nominated for the Legislature in 1870. The blacks were told that their interests were dependent upon those of the whites; that they were laborers, and that there should be no antagonism between them. The colored men were

aged made a great many colored mer Democrats, who voted with the Conserva the parish were not afraid of any trouble about obtaining work, although they depended upon their labor for their living; generally the colored people are on the most friendly terms with the whites; negroes get justice before a white jury as readily as a white man; several hundred negaces voted the white ticket; some would not vote the Republican ticket from party dissatisfaction; the intelligent negroes believel that their interest is identified with that of the whites, which is the reason they give for voting with them; the negroes voted in Caddo and surrounding parishes at the late election freely, quietly and fairly. Witness is worth \$10,000.

The witness was subjected to a fierce

man of a Democratic Convention early in the late cauvass; a considerable number of colored men seemed to take an interest in the discussion. I then stated that where the colored element was in preponderance that their choice in the elections would meet with no opposition. Otherwise there was a perfectly fair election throughout the State. The difference between the colored and white vote was very small, rather in favor of the whites, according to the census of 1870, which was taken when the white population was mostly absent from the city. One of the injurious assumptions against the Conman of a Democratic Convention early in mostly absent from the city. One of the injurious assumptions against the Conservative party was that there was a strict color line in politics in this State. This was not the case. A great many colored men had been put on the Conservative ticket and commanded the colored votes. Not one-tenth of the thinking people believe the present government to be otherwise than illegal. Imposed against their will after every desperate resort made by the general government on the opening of this canvass; they felt that it was of the most importance to obtain possession of this vass; they felt that it was of the most importance to obtain possession of this government; the last election returns showed the disapprobation of the people of the existing government in terms as strong as can be conceived of by twenty-nine majority in the lower House; witness never sent any such dispatches as had been sworn to on the other side; witness will die in the bellef, as he has said before, that it is a right of the people in a Republican government to put down any usurpation with a strong hand, even if they have to appeal to arms; during the they have to appeal to arms; during the late summer the State Central Committee late summer the State Central Committee always advised in reference to a fusion ticket; they said an arrangement should be made fairly whenever practicable or advisable; the more liberal colored men agreed and this witness spoke in favor of lit; the people on both sides in good faith attempted to carry it out; the doctrins of a strict white man's ticket was never carried out in any parish. The name unimpressed with these statements, but they eradicated the idea from their minds in secret meetings with them, and told them that the Conservatives were not sincere, and only desired to obtain power in order to cast them into slavery. In the Legislature of 1871-72 there were many plundering schemes. One of these was the State House bill, which was defeated by parliamentary tactes, the entire Democratic vote going against it. In the canvass of 1872 there was a new feature. Witness said this war in Louisiana was not against Republicans, but against a dislonest government. In 1872 the Conservatives fused into one party. There were many colored men on the teket, and the election was carried in Caddo, but the candidates were counted out. It has always been the attempt of the white people had commenced drilling, and the white them to the candidates were counted out. It has always been the attempt of the white people to make the political dytaion one not of color. The organization of the whites was not intended to deprive the negroes of any of their rights. In 1874, having tried all other means, the campaign was conducted under the avowed asspices of the white race. It was not the intention to deprive the negroes of a single right, but it was believed that more effect would be produced on the negro mind by a straightout white than by having an ixed black and white ticket. The result showel the correctness of this supposition. The white ticket had a larger black vote than it ever commanded before. The campaign was fairly by the white people as any that has sever been held. The relations between the white and colored races are in reality very friendly, accept when they are acted upon in elections or by the machinations of men who are trying to organize the negroes and obtain control of the machinery of the government. I believe there is a general and complete disposition from the part of the controlling element of the white population to recognize every legal right to the mergon was the produced of the machinary of the go

That Book Again. dinary every-day intercourse the negroes and white men are much more friendly at and white men are much more friendly at the South among the amployers and the employed than they are at the North, because the two people have been raised up together; the election in Shreveport was fairly conducted, five hundred negroes voting without any unfair means being taken to affect them; I do not believe there was a colored voter unfairly influenced by the whites in the parish; no one has ever seen what disposition has been made with the colored school fund in Caddoj \$20,000 was missing; it is a matter of notoriesty that the Legislature at New Orleans is influenced by improper motives; Falkner was a notorious looping to Young the papers establishing the fact that was the son of King George, Mr. White treats the matter with indifference. He has the matter with indifference. He has the son of King George, Mr. White treats the matter with indifference. He has the son of King George, Mr. White treats the matter with indifference. He has the matter with indifference. He has the son of King George, Mr. White treats the matter with indifference. He has the son of King George, Mr. White treats the matter with indifference. He has the matter with indifference at was the son of King George, Mr. White treats the matter with indifference. He has the matter with indifference at the matter with That Book Again.

MEMPIUS, February S.—The Appeal says in reference to the book found at Louisville relating to the intrigues and alleged marriage of George IV of England, that Louisville has the book but Memphis has the man, and that Francis Wailford, clerk in the Southern Express

SENATE,

Washington, February 3. Washington, February S.

In the Senate Mr. Logan introduced a bill authorizing the retirement of General W. H. Emery, U. S. A., with the rank and pay of brigadier-general. Referred. Mr. Logan also presented resolutions adopted by a meeting of citizens of Chicago in favor of the passage of a bill establishing a branch mint in that city. Referred.

Mr. Clayton submitted a resolution.

ferred.

Mr. Clayton submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, such information in his possession, and not heretofore transmitted to the Senate, respecting affairs in Arkanasa, together with such recommendations as he may deem proper in reference. nce thereto.

Mr, Johnston objected to the latter part

ed was agreed to.

Mr. Cameron called up the House bill appropriating \$25,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining King Kalakaua during his visit here. Passed.

The Senate then passed a large number of bills reported by committees previously.

Mr. Logan of Illinois, presented a res-

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, presented a res-olution adopted by a meeting of the citi-zens of Chicago. Referred to Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill authorizing the retirement of W. U. Mory, U.S. A., with the rank and pay of a Brigadier

The House bill to provide for the relief

tary Affairs.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called up the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature protesting againgt the ratification of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty, and addressed the Senate in oppo-

of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty, and addressed the Senate in opposition to the treaty.

Mr. Ramsey presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Minnesota in favor of a preliminary survey of a route for a canal from the navigable waters of the St. Croix River to connect them with Lake Superior. Referred.

After executive session adjourned.

The Senate in executive session this afternoon had before them the reciprocity

ternoon had before them the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. The treaty having but few if any friends was rejected without division. The House is again voting on one o

the preliminary questions connected with the Civil Rights Bill. No other public

business was transacted.

Various propositions requiring unanimous consent were made by many members, but Mr. Butler, of Mass., insisted on the regular order, which was whether the House would now consider his moion to reconsider the vote of last session by which the Civil Rights bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A vote resulted, yeas 147, nays 91. The question then was shall the reforence be reconsidered, and it was carried—yeas 151, nays 93. A special order having previously been assigned for one o'clock to-day, being the bill for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock rivers, the Civil Rights bill was about to pass over, when Mr. Hawley, who had charge of the canal bill, said he did not want it to stand in the way of the Civil Rights bill, and he asked that it be postponed until this day week.

Mr. Dawes opposed an assignment for this day week, stating that all the appropriation bills must be considered within that time; also the tax and tariff bills, if they were to be considered at all. The necessity of the government did not permit him to consent to any such arrangement as was proposed.

Mr. Hawley thereupon moved its postponeum as was proposed.

Mr. Butler thereupon withdrow his motion to reconsider the vote referring the Civil Rights bill to the Judiciary committee, and the question was then upon ordering the bill to be engrossed and would vote the straight out between the clief litting. He saked that would be not be because of the content of the principles of the coloration of the principles of the Constination of the principles of the Constination. He can be proposed to the considered at all. The necessity of the government did not permit him to consent to any such arrangement as was proposed.

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Mr. Kellogg moved to amend the original

Mr. Kellogg moved to amend the original bill by striking out everything relating to schools in the first section.

Mr. Butter gave notice that he would let the debate on the bill run all day, as long as the House chose to sit, and would move the previous question at 1 o'clock to-morrow. He would divide the time equally between the friends and opponents of the measure. Mr. Butler during his remarks, referred to portions of the Southern people as banditti, horsethieves and robbers, who roamed at night in disguisejand uniform. in disguisejand uniform, Mr. McLean of Texas asked Mr. Butler

why he had called the Southern people

why he had called the Southern people horse thieves and banditti.

Mr. Butler replied that he had applied his remark to the minority of the people. There were as good men in the South as there were as the Mr. Butler shad there were anywhere. He only applied his remark to the men of the South who went around at night and murdered negroes and to those who justified them in it. He was against both of those classes. Mr. McLean made a remark, inaudible to any except persons close to him, but which turned out to be that the member from Massacheusetts (Butler) was the only murderer that he knew of on the Goor as he had murdered a man in New Orleans.

remark was reverted to when he again took the floor and characterized McLean's language as improper, ungentlemanly and ruffianly, and said the time had gone by when such language could effect him. Mr. Lamar asked the speaker whether

Mr. Cox to Mr. Butler—Dont't make any tuse about that. You are beaten at home, and we are all right here too. Mr. McLean—The gentleman (Butler) spoke of the Southern people as banditt, horse thieves and assassins. If I misunderstood him is withdraw my remark, but if I did not misunderstand it, then I reiterate my remark and do not retract anything. Let him understand that, Mr. Butler—Can it be possible that

that the minority there were attempting to rule by such means.

Aftep a scene of excitement and confusion, the objectionable words used by McLean were reduced to writing and read from the Clerk's desk, when the Speaker ruled them out of order, and remarked that if the had heard [them uttered he would necessarily have called the gentleman to order.

Mr. McLean—I addressed that remark to the gentleman himself and not to the House.

The Speaker—The gentleman had no

House.

The Speaker—The gentleman had no right whatever to do that.

Mr. Butler—I think I ought to be permitted to state that if I had understood the remarks so far from taking any offence at being told that I had hung a man in New Orleans, I should have gloried in it, and the trouble with the country is that I did not hang more, as I ought to have done. (Applause and cries of "that's good.")

Mr. Lamar insisted that the Speaker should rule on Butler's language characterizing McLean as ruffianly.

The Speaker remarked that the gentleman (Butler) himself must know that it was not parliamentary.

was not parliamentary.
Mr. Butler pleaded that his words were
a characterization of the language and

ot of the man. Mr. Lamar asked the Speaker whether

Mr. Lamar asked the Speaker whether a member had a right to characterize the language of another member as improper, ungentlemanly and ruffianly. He made the point from no other motive than that of regulating the decorum and proprieties of debate.

The Speaker remarked that it was clearly unperliamentary, no matter what

the provocation was.

Mr. Butler—Which of the gentleman's
(McLean's) associates called him to

rder?
Mr. Glover—Which of the gentle
an's (Butler's) associates called him to

man's (laver—which of the same man's (laver—which or der?

Mr. Cox—Thompson [an allusion to Butler's successor. Laughter].

Mr. McLean—I have withdrawn my remark, and I inquire whether the gentleman (Butler) has withdrawn his?

Mr. Storm—This thing has gone far enough. I insist on the regular order.

Mr. Butler yielded the remainder of his hour to Mr. Lynch, who proceeded to advocate the bill in a written speech. He declared that the colored people did not want social rights; they had enough of them already. They wanted protection in their public rights. I fon the way from Mississippi to Washington he passed by railroad through the God-forasken States of Kentucky and Tennessee, he was not treated as a human being, but as a brute, and was compelled to occupy a smoking-car night and day with drunkards and gamblers. If the colored people were not protected in their public rights, then our boasted civilization was a fraud, republican institutions a failure, the social system a disgrace, and religion a farce.

Mr. Finck argued against the bill as a

by the comment in the control of the

FOREIGN NEWS. ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 3.—The Billiard Tournament closed last evening. J.E. Roberts won the first prize and Alfred Bennett the second.
The Marquis of Harlington was to-day

elected leader of the Liberal party.

The New York representatives of the railroad interests in the Saratoga combination are in secret session.

METAIN.

Madrith, Febuary 5.—Gen. Mariones announces that the Carlists in the engagement at Oliza have been defeated.

It is reported that the Pope has written Don Carlos expressing sympathy, but advising him to reconsider his determination to continue the war, as the dignity of the Catholic Church has been vindicated and the rights of the clergy recognized by Alfonso.

KINUSTON, JAMAICA, February 3.—Dis-turbances are reported in Aspinwall, in consequence of the imprisonment of Dr. Rigott, a British subject, and a man-of-war has been ordered from this port to Aspinwall to support the British consul, who has been assaulted.

who has been assaulted.

—The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Illinois met at Chicago on Wednesday morning, and held the usual opening services. Dr. Cushman delivered the sermon.

—For Tennessee, Ohio, Lower Missouri and upper Missianippi Valley and Northwest and upper Lakes, rising barometer, northweat winds, partly cloudy and clearing cold weather. For the lower Lakes and Middle States, rising barometer, brisk cold westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. The lower Chio and Mississippi rivers will probably rise slightly.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAMILTON OPERA HOUSE.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 4, 1875,

Second Appearance of America's Great As

Miss Susan Denin

To conclude with the Serio-Comic Drama entitle

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

In the Municipal Court of Wheeling Notice is hereby given that I shall, on Thursday the 25th day of February, 1875, in accordance with a decree of the Municipal Court of Wheeling in the store entitled cause, entered on the 5th day of Jan uary, 1875, proceed to take and state an accoun-thowing:

ag. What liens, if any, exist against the rea described in the bill of complaint, their pri

estate described in the bill of complaint, their pri-orities and amounts.

Second. What personal property was left by said George W. Coen at the time of his death, its value and how disposed of.

Third, An account of the rents and profits secruling from said real estate since the death of Geo. W. Coen, dec'd, and the amount due from the said James H. Coen to the other heirs of George W. Coen, dec'd, for the use and occupancy of said real estate; and an account of the amount, due said administrator for the runs and occupancy prior to the death of said George W. Coen.

Fourth, And say other matters required by any party in Interest, or deemed pertinent by the Com-missioner.

By the provisions of said decree this notice is made equivalent to personal service on the parties. R. G. BARR, commissioner, jan28-Th No. 1142 Chapline St., Wheeling.

IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF WHEELING, W. VA.

N THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF WHEELING, W. VA.

W. E. Schmerts & Co.

John B. Merge, Jr., et al.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner will, at office of Caldwell & Caldwell, 212.

Twelfth streat in the city of Wheeling, Olio county, West Virginia, on Saturday, the 6th day of Februery, 1876, in secondance with a decree of the said Municipal Court of Wheeling, made and entered in the above entitled cause on the 24th day of December, 1874, proceed to take, state and report an account showing.

First, The Hens, amounts and priorities thereof against the real estate of the said John B. Merge, Jr., in the bill mentioned. Second, The amount of the deed of assignment made to blin by John B. Merge, Jr., in the hands of John O. Pendetoo by virtue of the deed of assignment made to blin by John B. Merge, Jr., entitled to distribution in the preording of their column. Fronth any other matters which any of the parties in interest may require or ortice of their column. Fronth any other matters which any of the parties in interest may require or the Commissioner and the Municipal Court of Wheeling.

BOY A. HUGUS, Solicitors for Comp'ts.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Leyda & Gaddis was on the 7th day of January dissolved by mutual consent. A. R. Gaddis retiring. The accounts of the late firm will be settled by A. R. Gaddis at his Music Store, No. 38 Twelfth street.

A. R. LEYD,
A. R. GADDIS,

The undersigned will continue the whole ale and retail business of the Wilson Shut le Sewing Machine as herotofore, at the old stand, 1325 Market street. fe2* A. R. LEYDA.

A RCHITECTURAL & MECHANICAL

B. W. PETERSON.

No. 1138 Chapline St.

PITTSBURGH COAL . By River in Boats, Berges and Flats.

OFFICE-No. 119 WATER St., PITTSBURGH, PA Rolling Mills, Manufactures and Dealers supplied jan 13 NOTICE,
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Benwood Iron Works, and election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Wheeling, on Tuesday, the 20th inst, at 7 o'clock, P.M.
ALONZO LORING,
Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD CA LIS of the Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling will be held at the office of the Company February 18th, 1876, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and taking into consideration the propriety of making application for a new harter. C. II. COLLIEI, See'y, WHEKLING, January 7, 1875. jan8

FAIR WARNING.-ALL PERSONS I knowing themselves indebted to D. Schambra, or to the firm of D. Schambra & Sons, are requested to call and settle their accounts. All notes, due bills, book accounts, &c., not settled on or before the lat day of February, 1876, will be collected by law. All persons having claims against us will recent them for more actions.

lay. All persons having cannot be a lay. All persons having cannot be will present them for payment at once. D. SCHAMBIA & SONS, tan5* Merchant Tailors. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

DANIEL LAMB. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 1318 Market Street, (over City Bank,) je4 Wheeling, W. Va. HANNIBAL FORBES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE-East Side Fourth St., First Door apt above Monroe, up stairs

C. W. B. ALLISON, Attorney at Law,

WHERLING, WEST VA.
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Office on Fourth St., east side, first door north of Monroe. jy20 CCOTT, COLE & BRO.. Attorneys at Law.

Office—No. 1136 Chapline St. (old 4th), Wheeling Will practice in Wheeling, and in Wood, Wirt Plessants, Tyler, Ritchle, Harrison and Dodridge counties, in the Court of Appeals and Federa C. C. Cole, Parkersburg, Wood Co. W. L. Cole, Wheeling,

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D. PRAGER,

Night Dispatches.

ANOTHER JOINT BALLOT.

Walker Still Gets his 22 Votes. Three More Ineffectual Ballots in

The Capital Question in the Senate

of nearly 5,000,000. On paper this is highly satisfactory, but in practice there is reason to fear that by refusing to create new taxes the Assembly has only shifted unpopularity from its own should ers to those of the Executive."

scattering 7.

In the caucus to-night the first ballot Okey Jonson 8, scattering 12.

Brannon 9, Okey Johnson 6, scattering 14. The Senate has been discussing for two

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

were fed yesterday, besides 174 means sorved at the table. Total number of means served, 433.

"THIREATENED TO DO HIM PERSONAL INJURY."—J. P. Breckhart compilained before Justice Gillespy that Henry Breasoff or Justice Gillespy that Henry Breasoff or the 30th January last threatened to do him personal injury, and he therefore had "good cause to fear that the said Henry Breasoff will do him some grievous bodily harm." Breasoff was required to give bond in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for one year.

Miver News.

The river was rising again yesterday, with 8 feet 2 inches in the channel at 6 p. M.
The Express had not arrived at 4 p. M.
It is not known what detained her.
The Forest City came down from Steubenville yesterday, and returned with a good trip.
The steamers Market Boy and Jim.
Rees have not resumed their trips yet.
The towboat Mary Ann passed up Rees have not resumed their trips yet.

The towboat Mary Ann passed up

The towboat Mary Ann passed up

light.

The John Gilmore passed up with a tow of empty barges.

The steamer Courier will arrive from Parkersburg and leave on her regular time this morning.

(By Telegraph.)

Pertrangular, February 2.—A dispatch from Markersburg and specific pairs of the Assembly in 1807. He is a lawyer was and a prominent member of the Episcopair Church.

Chicinnati, February 3.—A dispatch from Markersburg 3.—A dispatch

—A fire on Tuesday night in block No. 165 to 171 Broadway, South Boaton, destroyed the stocks of the occupants and damaged the building to the amount of \$25,000; insurance \$40,000.

Democrats, who voted with the Conservative party in order to secure good government. Witness was diagusted with the
claims of the radical speakers who pretended that all the negroes would again
be reduced to slavery, and by trying to
control their votes in that way. Witness
had been a slave; his place was that of a
confidential Virginia servant, and could
not well say that his condition now was
much better than it was before the war;
that in judging as it had fared with him
the colored men who behaved themselves
at all were treated like the whites. All
threats made by the whites to discharge
could not have been carried out, and did
not affect the colored men because every
body knew the planters were obliged to
have hands until January to help get
out the crops. The colored people in
the parish were not afraid of any trouble
about obtaining work, although they deconsiderative their large, for their liting.

of the New Orleans bar; never held an office or been a candidate; had been chair-

Mr. Lamar asked the speaker whether this language of Butler was parliamentary. Mr. Butler—I have applied it to nobody. I say the day has gone by when that kind of language can affect anybody. Mr. Randall—The whole thing does not amount to shucks. Let it go.
Mr. Cox to Mr. Butler—Don't make any twas shout that. You are besten at

any man on this floor undratood me as saying, that all the people of the South were murderers or horse-thieves. I said that the minority there were attempting

Will be presented This Evening the power Domestic Drams entitled

HUNTED DOWN Or THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH

SMOKE